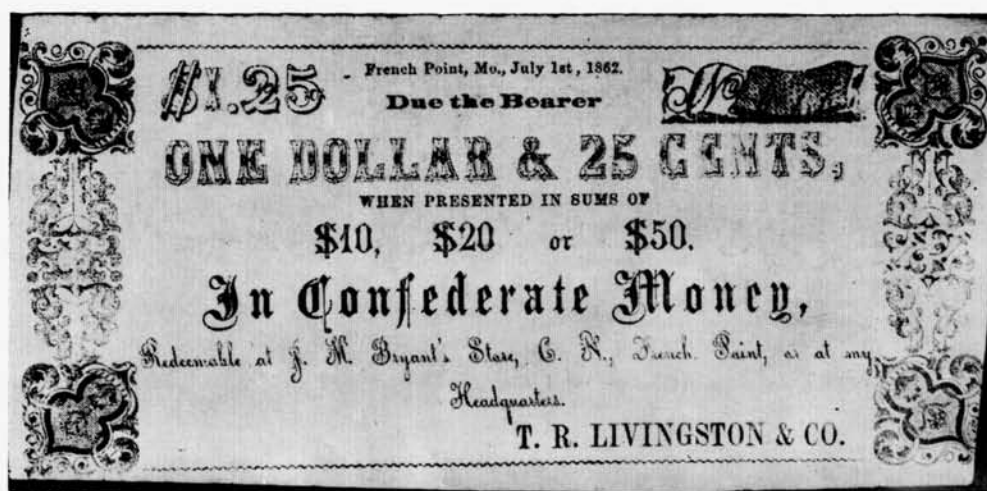


Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



Merchant's scrip from French Point, Mo., 1862. See article on its multiple redemption on Page 73.

VOL. 6

1967

No. 3

Whole No. 23

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

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U. S. SMALL SIZE NOTES

All Superb, Crisp Unc. if not otherwise stated. # Indicates margin trifle close. If you haven't tried Bebee's "Pedigreed Notes," there's a Pleasant Surprise awaiting you.

\$1 SILVER CERT.

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201-4	1928C	Write
201-5	1928D \$175#	179.00
201-6	1928E Wtd.	Write
201-7	1934 \$7.50#	8.95
201-8	1935	10.50
201-9	1935A AU \$2	3.65
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201-11	1935C AU \$2	4.50
201-12W	1935D Wide	4.50
201-12N	1935D Narrow	3.75
201-13	1935E	2.95
201-14	1957	2.25
201-15	1935F	2.50
201-16	1957A	2.25
201-17	1935G	2.25
201-18	1935G Motto	3.25
201-19	1957B	2.25
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NORTH AFRICA

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205-1	1934 AU \$10	18.50
205-2	1934A AU \$9	14.95
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205-4	1934C	17.50
205-5	1934D	14.95
Auto. by Georgia Neese Clark		25.75
205-6	1953	11.95
205-7	1953A Star \$10	8.95
205-8	1953B \$7.50#	8.50

\$10 SILVER CERT.

210-1	1933 Wanted	Write
210-2	1934 AU \$16	34.75
210-3	1934A	29.00
210-4	1934B Wanted	Write
210-5	1934C	22.50
210-6	1934D	19.50
210-7	1953	29.00
210-8	1953A	25.75
210-9	1953B \$21#	24.50

\$1 LEGAL TENDER

101-1	1928 \$22.50#	27.50
Low # under 5,000 27.95#, Nice		32.50

HAWAIIAN ISSUE

H201	1935A \$6.75# nice	7.95
H505-1	1934 \$5	65.00
H505-2	1934A \$5	33.50
H510	1934A \$10	Wanted
H520-1	1934 \$20 F-U	Write
H520-2	1934A \$20	Wanted

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Complete Set, all 12 Districts	\$14.75	\$15.75	\$30.95
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Paper Money

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THIRD QUARTER 1967

WHOLE NO. 23

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EditorBarbara R. Mueller, 523 E. Linden Dr., Jefferson, Wis. 53549

Research Consultant, Obsolete CurrencyMrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun

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Society of Paper Money Collectors

OFFICERS

President George W. Wait, Box 165, Glen Ridge, N. J. 07028

Vice-President William P. Donlon, Box 144, Utica, N. Y. 13503

Secretary Vernon L. Brown, 7178 E. Tropical Way, Plantation, Fla. 33314

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Single Presentations of Female Allegories on United States Currency

By Howard W. Marshall



Female allegory engraved in 1901 for the \$10 United States Note, series 1901.

United States currency between the years 1861 and 1929 is replete with male and female allegorical figures, early American scenes, popular works of art and designs of the American eagle.

This article is designed to call attention to a single portion of this rich and attractive ornateness which is a part of our paper money history. Each note which presents a *full* view of a single female allegory is herein briefly described and listed. Every type, denomination, and series of currency is examined with the exception of the Compound Interest Treasury Notes and Fractional Currency.

Single female allegories do not appear on Silver Certificates, Treasury (Coin) Notes, or Gold Certificates of any denomination or series. On Federal Reserve Bank Notes, series 1918, and Federal Reserve Notes, series 1914, the same allegory (figure of Panama between two ships) appears on the \$50 note on the back. With the above exception, these single allegories appear exclusively on the Demand Notes, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes.

The appearance or absence of these allegories reflects changes in the engraving art over a hundred year period. Each of the Demand Notes of 1861 presents a single female allegory on the front. With the appearance of the Legal Tender Notes in 1862, the newly introduced denominations (\$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000) failed to present a single allegorical figure. However, when these notes were redesigned in 1869, single female allegories appeared on three denominations (\$20, \$50, and \$500). With the exception of the redesigned \$500 Legal Tender Note of 1874, all single female presentations appear on notes engraved in the 1860's.

The other type of United States currency replete with single female allegories is the National Bank Notes. Of

those engraved and first issued in 1863, as the original series, four denominations (\$2, \$10, \$100, and \$500) present single female allegories.

Every allegory we have presented up to this point appears only on the *front* of the notes. With the one exception noted (1874), single female allegories do not appear on notes engraved between 1869 and 1901. From 1901 to 1914, five allegories appear on four types (Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Notes), three denominations (\$10, \$20 and \$50) and four series (1901, 1902, 1914 and 1918) of currency. These allegories appear only on the *back* of these notes.

Allegorical figures and scenes do not appear on current size notes of any denomination or series.

Design	Description	Type	Denomination	Series
1.	Statue of Columbia on top of U. S. Capitol	Demand Notes	\$5	1861
	Statue of Columbia on top of U. S. Capitol	Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1862
	Statue of Columbia on top of U. S. Capitol	Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1863
2.	Female representing Art	Demand Notes	\$10	1861
	Female representing Art	Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1862
	Female representing Art	Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1863
3.	Liberty holding sword and shield	Demand Notes	\$20	1861
	Liberty holding sword and shield	Legal Tender Notes	\$20	1862
	Liberty holding sword and shield	Legal Tender Notes	\$20	1863
4.	Female between columns	Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1901
5.	Victory advancing holding shield and sword	Legal Tender Notes	\$20	1869
	Victory advancing holding shield and sword	Legal Tender Notes	\$20	1875

Victory advancing holding shield and sword	Legal Tender Notes \$20	1878
Victory advancing holding shield and sword	Legal Tender Notes \$20	1880
6. Female holding Statue of Mercury	Legal Tender Notes \$50	1869
7. Female holding sword and balances	Legal Tender Notes \$500	1869
8. Female in foreground of battlefield	Legal Tender Notes \$500	1874
Female in foreground of battlefield	Legal Tender Notes \$500	1875
Female in foreground of battlefield	Legal Tender Notes \$500	1878
Female in foreground of battlefield	Legal Tender Notes \$500	1880
9. Female holding American flag	National Bank Notes \$2	Original
Female holding American flag	National Bank Notes \$2	1875
10. Female, representing Liberty, soaring on eagle	National Bank Notes \$10	Original
Female, representing Liberty, soaring on eagle	National Bank Notes \$10	1875
Female, representing Liberty, soaring on eagle	National Bank Notes \$10	1882-All issues
11. Liberty by Fasces	National Bank Notes \$100	Original
Liberty by Fasces	National Bank Notes \$100	1875
Liberty by Fasces	National Bank Notes \$100	1882-All issues
12. Female representing the Spirit of Navy	National Bank Notes \$500	Original
Female representing the Spirit of Navy	National Bank Notes \$500	1875
13. Female holding Fasces and shield	National Bank Notes \$10	1902-All issues
14. Female holding Fasces and torch	National Bank Notes \$20	1902-All issues
15. Female figure seated, train passing in background	National Bank Notes \$50	1902-All issues
16. Figure of Panama between two ships	Federal Reserve Bank Notes \$50	1918
Figure of Panama between two ships	Federal Reserve Notes \$50	1914

REFERENCE

Robert Friedberg, *Paper Money of the United States*, (Fifth Edition), The Coin and Currency Institute, Inc., New York, 1964.

Almost Identical Notes

By Paul A. Reardon

Since the release of the \$1 Federal Reserve Notes in the fall of 1963, many currency collectors, both old and new, have been turning to the collection of low serial number notes. As these notes became more and more available from the different districts, a fascinating sideline developed—that of trying to match the serial numbers of a set.

While notes matched by serial numbers in this way exhibit quite a number of readily apparent differences, they can still form a starting point for a discussion of "almost identical" notes. The differences in this case would be:

- The Federal Reserve Bank seal to the left of Washington's portrait
- The Federal Reserve district numbers in the four "corners"
- Usually, but not necessarily, the obverse and reverse plate numbers.

To date, I have been able to match only two notes of a given set. These are:

\$1 FRN 1963 Stars	1963 Regulars
F00006634*	E31111113A
J00006634*	J31111113A

Another way of collecting matched serial numbers is to seek two notes of the same district but of different series. In this category I have:

\$1 FRN-D4	1963	D00004210A
1 FRN-D4	1963-A	D00004210A

These notes are a step up in the "almost identical" category, since the bank seal and district numbers are the same. The differences are:

- The series designation
- The signature of the Secretary of the Treasury
- The obverse and reverse plate numbers

I also have two additional \$1 FRN's with serial number 00004210A—a 1963 Minneapolis (I-9) and a 1963-A Philadelphia (C-3). The differences between the four—some are, of course, a combination of all those previously mentioned.

Quite a bit further along the road to identity are a pair of Series 1957-A \$1 Silver Certificates:

L96096096A
N96096096A

Here, the only differences are:

- The prefix letter of the serial numbers
- The obverse and reverse plate numbers

To the uninitiated, these notes begin to appear identical. designation and the signatures are the same on both since the remainder of the serial numbers, the series notes, as are the smaller sheet position letters and quadrant number (upper left). A coin dealer to whom I showed this pair—needless to say, he did not specialize in currency—said at first glance that they must be counterfeits.

The cream of the "almost identical" crop in my collection is a pair of \$10 FRN's, Kansas City, Series 1963

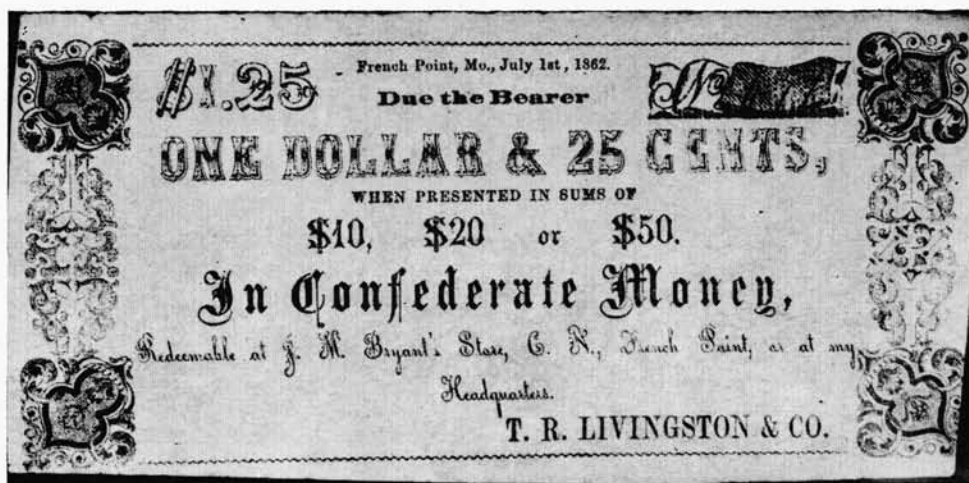
J00000050A, and
J00000050*

The only difference between these two notes is the suffix after the serial number-A on one; * on the other. The signatures, series designation, Federal Reserve Bank seal and district numbers, obverse and reverse plate numbers and sheet position letters and quadrant number are all the same on both notes. I believe this is as "identical" as two notes can ever get - legally.

(Correspondence is cordially invited with anyone who has matching numbers to those mentioned in this article.)

Multiple Redemption of Merchant's Scrip

By Maurice M. Burgett



An intriguing piece of merchant's scrip, of which only two examples are known to exist, may serve to give to the casual observer of today a glimpse into the commercial practices of rural America a century ago. This note, of the unusual denomination of \$1.25, was issued by one T. R. Livingston at the frontier hamlet of French Point, Missouri, on July 1, 1862, and is inscribed "Redeemable in Confederate currency, when the sum of 10, 20, or 50 dollars is presented." French Point was actually little more than the store operated by Mr. Livingston, who, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Parkinson, also owned a lead mine and smelter in addition to the mercantile enterprise. Located in Jasper County, Missouri, French Point later became a busy mining town with the appropriate name of Minersville, finally becoming Oronogo, which is the name it bears today.

The note itself is rather crude in appearance and was very likely prepared by some newspaper publishing concern in the vicinity. To judge from its denomination, it was probably only one of several values issued, although no other denominations have appeared at the time of this writing. However, an unusual feature of the note is the inscribed statement that it could be redeemed not only at French Point or at the headquarters of the issuer, but also at another store within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, over a hundred miles to the southwest!

This store was owned by Joel Mayes Bryant, a well-read, self-educated Cherokee who had come to the Indian country in the early thirties with a small band of tribesmen who wished to move as far as possible from the white man. In time, Mr. Bryant's store became the nucleus of a small community which was given the name "Coo-Y-Yah" and was later re-named Pryor Creek. It is today a prosperous small city called Pryor and boasts a population of over eight thousand persons. Incidentally, Mayes County, of which Pryor is the county seat, was named for Joel Mayes Bryant.

The reason for the aforementioned redemption provision becomes obvious when we remember that the rural

southwest was, at this time, an area in which very little money could be found in circulation. What currency existed was mostly in the form of due bills or scrip notes issued by traders and storekeepers. As a means of alleviating this critical shortage of a circulating medium, many merchants redeemed each other's scrip. The issuing merchants would, at a later time, either exchange notes which had been redeemed or would give the redeemer supplies for them, so it is evident that this practice was a down-to-earth method of making the available money do double or even triple duty. In one known instance, six different stores located in three states redeemed each other's paper in this manner, printing on the notes the names and locations of all members of the combine in order to facilitate redemption. This was a far cry from the unscrupulous parties who issued "wildcat" paper in the thirties in the hope that it would never be presented for redemption. These honest frontier merchants realized that their business success depended, to a great extent, upon the value of their notes and took every possible precaution to make them literally "as good as gold."

The fact that only a small number of these notes is known to exist today can be considered evidence that almost all such issues were redeemed and destroyed, and most of the surviving specimens are in well-worn condition. It is, of course, impossible to determine how many of the early storekeepers issued these "multiple-redemption" notes, but at this time only four Indian Territory merchants are known to have engaged in the practice. In addition to Bryant, they are: F. H. Nash of Fort Gibson; J. P. Kingsbury of Boggy Depot and Doaksville; and B. F. Epperson, who was located in the Chictaw Nation near the Texas border. To the numismatist who is interested in research, the writer can recommend the field here briefly touched upon as a fascinating one, which should prove rewarding in proportion to the time expended.

Notes with Altered Serial Numbers Appearing on Market



Allegedly altered one dollar United States Note series of 1928, believed to have been altered from serial number A00000920A. It is possible to detect a difference in the shape of the first five "zeroes" when compared with the sixth. Also, the plate position "B" is incorrect for serial number A00000020A.



Second allegedly altered bill to appear recently is this one dollar Silver Certificate series of 1928. Note the difference in the shape of the fifth and sixth (altered) "zero." Plate position L is also incorrect for serial number A00000006A.



The reverse of the altered one dollar United States Note series of 1928, showing plate number 2. Low numbered back plates were not used in the production of this issue in 1933, and the position of this number indicates it was the first numeral in a four-digit plate number.

SPMC member-dealer Thomas B. Ross of Norwalk, Conn., has released to numismatic publications information about a U. S. Note and a U. S. Silver Certificate that have altered serial numbers. The former is a one dollar "red seal," with the incorrect back plate number "2." Its position is also incorrect, indicating that it originally was the first numeral of a four-digit number. The serial number A00000020A was altered from a three-digit number, probably A00000920A. Moreover, the plate position is B instead of H, as it should be before the 20A number.

The Silver Certificate series 1928 (Tate-Mellon) has the serial number A00000006A altered from A00000996A and the face plate position L. If it really were A00000006A, the face plate position would have been F instead of L.

In both instances, the altered numerals do not resemble the genuine oval "zeroes" used on the Bureau's numbering machines.

Muled Varieties of Small Size Notes

By Peter Huntoon

A muled note has been defined as any note having micro plate numbers on the obverse and legible plate numbers on the reverse, or legible numbers on the obverse and micro numbers on the reverse. The difference between micro and legible plate numbers can be seen by comparing the size of the numerals used on any \$1 1928 or 1934 with those used on any \$1 1957 or 1963. If the size of the plate numbers is the same on both the obverse and reverse, the notes are considered normal or non-muled. For more information regarding the cause of muled notes, see Hutchins (PAPER MONEY: Vol. 1, No. 4) or Huntoon (PAPER MONEY: Vol. 6, No. 2).

Below is a revised list of the series that contain muled varieties. The underlined issues, if muled, have micro obverse plate numbers and legible reverse numbers. The remaining issues contain muled varieties with legible obverse plate numbers and micro reverse numbers. An asterisk following a series indicates that all notes of that issue were muled.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

\$2 1928D
\$5 1928B, 1928C, 1928E

SILVER CERTIFICATES

\$1 1935, 1935A
\$5 1934, 1934A, 1934B, 1934C
\$10 1934, 1934 yellow seal (*), 1934A

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

(not all districts issued all varieties)
\$5 1934, 1934 Hawaii, 1934A, 1934B, 1934C
\$10 1934, 1934A
\$20 1934, 1934 Hawaii (*), 1934A

\$50 1934A (*), 1934B (*), 1934C (*), 1934D (*),
1950 (*)
\$100 1934, 1934A, 1934B, 1934C, 1934D, 1950

The following collectors would appreciate your bringing to their attention any muled varieties you have that are not shown above.

Rev. Frank Hutchins
924 West End Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10025

Peter Huntoon
P. O. Box 4051
Tucson, Arizona 85717

As more information becomes available on muled varieties in Federal Reserve Notes, we will try to tabulate them by district.

The \$2 U.S. Note Is Now Dead

By Hirsh N. Schwartz

The first \$2 U. S. Legal Tender Note was authorized by an Act of Congress on July 11, 1862. None has been printed since June 30, 1965. The last note was signed by Kathryn O'Hay Granahan and Henry H. Fowler and was of the 1963-A series.

Somehow or other the discontinuance of the \$2 bill reminds me of the passing of an old friend who tried to serve his fellow man but just couldn't make the grade. Society just wouldn't let it in the door, in spite of the fact that it was called to our attention by the powers that be that we would have saved millions by using it. Instead of having to spend many \$1 bills every time we made a purchase over a dollar, we could have used half as many notes with the \$2 bills. Stop and think how many one dollar bills this would have saved.

However, very few people would have it around because of too many superstitious stories. Those who carried the \$2 note would tear off one or more of its corners. Some connected the bill with the "devil" since the word "deuce" was on it. Some people were gullible enough to believe that having it around would be a forerunner to having twins in the family. Many other reasons were given to keep the curse of unpopularity on the bill. It was known as the "black sheep" of U. S. currency.

Now suddenly the news comes that it is no more and everyone wants to remember the little fellow. Premiums were immediately announced upon its passing. Reminds me of the town critter in whom no one could see any good but he had more flowers at his funeral than a leading citizen did. The Treasury announced with the passing of the \$2 bill that there were enough on hand to run well into 1967. However, if you contact the banks and various Federal Reserve Districts, you will receive the uniform answer, "Sorry, the \$2 note is no more." Only a few tattered and worn out bills remain. May it rest in peace.

Who knows, its ghost may some day appear in the form of the \$2 Federal Reserve Note which has been authorized by a bill signed into law on June 4, 1963, but none has been printed thus far. Incidentally, it also was to bear the head of Thomas Jefferson.

Collectors of Paper Money in the 18th and 19th Centuries

By Dr. Arnold Keller

Comparatively speaking, American numismatists have always taken more interest in and accorded more respect to paper money than their European counterparts. While paper money came into usage on both continents at about the same time, in America it more quickly became an important part of the monetary system. It is only in the last few decades since the first World War and even more so since the second holocaust that European collectors have manifested greater interest in paper money.

Nevertheless there have been a few important collectors since the very inception of paper money. The first was AUGUST LUDWIG SCHLOEZER (1735-1809), a professor of theology, Oriental languages, geography and history at the University of Göttingen. He was also known as the father of statistical science. Numismatically significant was his work called "Staatsanzeigen" (memories about state affairs) published in the years 1774-93. In it is brought together information about current paper money in Denmark, Russia, and France and other European states. These notes were illustrated. In some instances, such as that of the Royal Prussian Bank 4 pound banco note, the illustrations provide the only source of information extant since the notes themselves have long since disappeared.

A rather anonymous collector is known only as the engraver or printer *Rance* from the tables of French assignats that he published in 1796. At the same time the assignats were circulating, small notes were issued by merchants and municipalities to fill the void left by the disappearance of metal coinage. At least 6,000 varieties of these "billets de confiance" were issued and collected, for as early as 1834 a collector's list was printed and with each succeeding year more literature appeared.

The first useful compilation of these local issues was published by a Frenchman, Capitaine ACHILLE COLSON in the *Revue Franciase de Numismatique* 1852. Although it is now out of date, no comprehensive replacement has appeared. A Prof. Lafaurie of the Sorbonne was working on a new version before World War II but lost his manuscript in flight from the Nazis in 1940.

The Colson collection, which formed the basis of the listing, was first sold to J. B. CHARVET. Then in 1883 it was sold at auction by P. Chevallier in Paris. The sale catalog mentioned 2,400 notes issued by 302 communities. Evidently the collection was sold in its entirety to E. COURIOT for 4,050 francs.

The catalog of a collection belonging to a Mr. MAURIN dated Sept. 1, 1841, is mentioned in a publication by Mr. Montjean in 1932. Other French collectors were a Mr. SAUSSAYE, named in 1846 by E. Cartier, and M. LAGRENEE, a judge in Versailles who assisted Colson.

Largest of the Billets de Confiance collections belonged to M. GENTIL-DESCAMPS, a judge at Lille. His 6,000 small notes and complete series of assignats was the basis of the articles he wrote between 1847 and 1849. Follow-

ing his death in 1862, a son Achille continued the collection. Finally a son-in-law, HENRY DE BRUIJN of Rotterdam, received it. He is known to have had it as late as 1913. His wife died the following year, and he passed away Dec. 15, 1921. In spite of his having 11 children, living mostly in Rotterdam, I have been unable to find a trace of the collection.

Still another French collector was H. REYNARD-LESPINASSE who wrote about small notes in 1867 and did a history of the assignats in 1871. Parisian coin dealer CHARLES LOUIS VAN PETEGHEM (1827-91) published a "Guide pour l'amateur des Assignats."



August Ludwig Schloezer

Possible evidence for the existence of German collectors in the early 19th century is found in the following episode: During the occupation of the fortress Erfurt in 1813 the city issued 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12 groschen and 1, 2 and 5 taler notes. Two variations exist for all denominations. Type I has no printer's name, while type II bears

the inscription "Gezeichnet, in Holz geschnitten und gedruckt von Joh. Immanuel Uckermann" (designed, engraved in wood and printed by . . .). Some pioneer collectors believe that the type II was made at a later date for collectors, indicating that even then numismatists had items made to order. However, the notes with the name are now rarer than without, while an 1878 dealer's list indicates that the type II was really the first issue.

At any rate, there is a better proof of public interest in paper money in the first half of the 19th century. Women of the time embroidered pillowcases with designs of paper money. One such case bears a reproduction of a Prussian one taler note of 1824. The sale of cases already stamped with the designs was widespread. It is said that a swindler once bought cattle from a naive peasant with the patterns for paper money embroideries!

A sure indication of the existence of collectors is seen in the printed reproductions of German notes current in the 1860s. Twenty to 30 notes were decoratively printed on one sheet and framed under glass. I once tried to remove the paper for my collection but could not separate it from the glass.

The 1848-49 period of issuance of small local notes in Austria and Hungary encouraged many collectors. An inflationary period caused by poor harvests, high military expenses and a revolution drove gold and silver coins from circulation and even minor coins were hoarded. Thus municipal authorities and merchants issued small notes to take their place; eventually there were more than a thousand different from 400 places.

The first sign of a collection of these is found in the auction catalog of the Gen. MARETICH DE RIV ALPON collection. The general died in 1861 and his collection was sold to three parties in Vienna in 1863-64. DR. WILHELM SCHLESINGER, one of the buyers, specialized in revolution commemorative coinage pieces and traveled widely to augment his collection. It, in turn, was dispersed in 1894 by the Viennese dealer Cubasch.



Freiherr von Helfert

Information about Schlesinger comes from JOSEF ALEXANDER FREIHERR VON HELFERT (1820-1910), an Austrian historian and minister. He wrote about the paper money of the Eger region in the *Numismatic Journal of Vienna* 1874/5 (pp. 230-353).

A contemporary was DR. ANTON TOBIAS, librarian of the city of Zittau. In an article about Bohemian notes of 1848, he told of seeing tables in rural inns on which framed collections of these notes were displayed. It would seem, then that it was customary to collect these notes in the decade following 1848. I have heard that the note printing firm of Franiek Bros. in Carlsbad used the remainders of the notes as wallpaper for a small pavilion in their garden.



Max Donebauer



Franz Sedlakovich

A well-known collector of the coins of Bohemia and Moravia, MAX DONEBAUER, also collected paper money. Donebauer, who was born in 1838 and operated the station restaurant in Prague, was famed as a numismatist as early as the 1860s. After his death in 1888, his brother Fritz catalogued and reproduced the notes in the collection. It is believed that the entire collection was later sold to FRANZ SEDLAKOVICH.

Like Donebauer, Sedlakovich was a member of the Vienna Numismatic Society (from which the photographs shown here were obtained). At one time he lived at Esseg (now Osijek) in Croatia, where he was in the lumber business. In 1894 he bought large quantities of notes from the dealers Zschiecke and Köder in Leipzig, but the death of his wife evidently caused him to lose interest and he sold it all the same year. The catalog of the collection nowhere mentions his name. I was able to obtain it only through friends in Vienna who knew the numismatic history of those years.

Two collectors obtained the greater part of the Sedlakovich accumulation, one of them at the end of his collecting career, the other at the beginning. The former was DR. ADOLF EHRENFELD, a Viennese banker who had collected since the 1870s. He exhibited at the



Dr. Adolf Ehrenfeld

Theodor Rohde

exposition of 1888 marking the 40th year of Franz Joseph's reign. The Emperor himself expressed great interest in the collection. As a result, the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs ordered its consulates in a letter of Aug. 30, 1889, to ask note-issuing banks in their districts to send specimens of their notes to Dr. Ehrenfeld. In spite of this unprecedented official aid, Dr. Ehrenfeld only gathered about five thousand notes. The last date of notes in the collection is 1893. Nothing more was heard of it until 1927, when his family published an 82-page catalog. Thereafter the collection was offered for sale and it was acquired for a bargain price by DR. V. HOSCHECK-MUHLHAIMB of Vienna, who already possessed a fine collection of modern notes. The ultimate fate of the collections is unknown, although it is believed that it was forcibly taken by the German Reichsbank during World War II.

The collector who bought part of the Sedlakovich collection at the start of his career was GEORGE PFLUMER of Hameln (1845-1922). His father was an inveterate collector of many objects, while the son collected stamps, coins, maps and books. He wrote extensively on the coinage of Hameln. While traveling on business, he started his note collection. He hoped to devote all his time to the collection after his retirement but eye problems prevented this. I acted as agent in the sale of his collection to the MARQUESS OF BUTE in London. Unfortunately it was destroyed there in a 1942 air raid. It contained about ten thousand specimens, which were listed in a catalog dictated by Pflümer's daughter. However, the list has many errors.

Another famous Viennese collector was THEODOR ROHDE (1836-1912), director of the Austrian Dynamite Nobel Society. He began as a general coin collector and then specialized in the Byzantine series. After achieving near-completion, he sold the collection. He then turned to late Roman empire coins, especially those of the Emperor Aurelian. In 1900 he began collecting old

Austrian notes and achieved near-completion here, also, publishing the results of his labors in the monthly journal of the Viennese Numismatic Society.

Rohde himself sold the collection to a Hungarian, KOLOMAN V. UJHELY, who died shortly thereafter, leaving it to his three daughters. Disagreeing about its disposition, they divided it into three parts. The part containing the Austrian notes was sold to a Viennese dealer named Herrenfeld, who subsequently sold some to the coin cabinet in Vienna and some to a collector named FRANZ KOHLBERGER. The rest of the collection remained in Hungary, although 1,200 Bohemian notes of 1848 were sold to a collector in Brno, Czechoslovakia, in 1935, for only a thousand shillings.



George Pflümer

Another Austrian collector was the dealer DR. WALLA, who specialized in the Bohemian notes. His collection was first sold to COL. V. MULLER-WANDAU and later to Mr. Kohlberger and myself.

(To be continued.)

Record Keeping for Paper Money Collectors

SPMC member Raymond Rathjen has devised the following record keeping set-up for his collection and commends it to others: On an 8½ x 11 sheet punched for a three-ring binder, he marks off 30 lines running horizontally across the longer dimension. Then he marks in 15 columns with these headings: Ref. Book (Donlon, Friedberg, etc.); No.; Location; Denomination; Type; Series; Serial No.; Plate No. Front/Back; Date of Purchase; Cost; Seller; Condition; Remarks. Such records are especially useful for insurance purposes and can be varied to suit individual needs.

Bank Notes Engraved by Harrisons in the United States

By William J. Harrison

Collectors of obsolete bank notes have various objectives. Some concentrate on the notes of one state; others collect only three-dollar bills; still others are interested principally in the portraits of famous persons shown on the notes. The late William H. Dillistin, at one time an officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was noted as a collector and authority on counterfeit, spurious and altered notes. Surely any reason for collecting is valid if it stimulates, entertains and educates the collector.

In my particular case I was bitten by the genealogical bug one day while looking through one of my wife's family Bibles. I began to wonder about my own ancestors, who they were, when they came to America, how they earned their living. To my amazement I discovered that the early Harrisons were a family of engravers, and my curiosity was sharply aroused when I learned that they engraved bank notes. Like other engravers of that

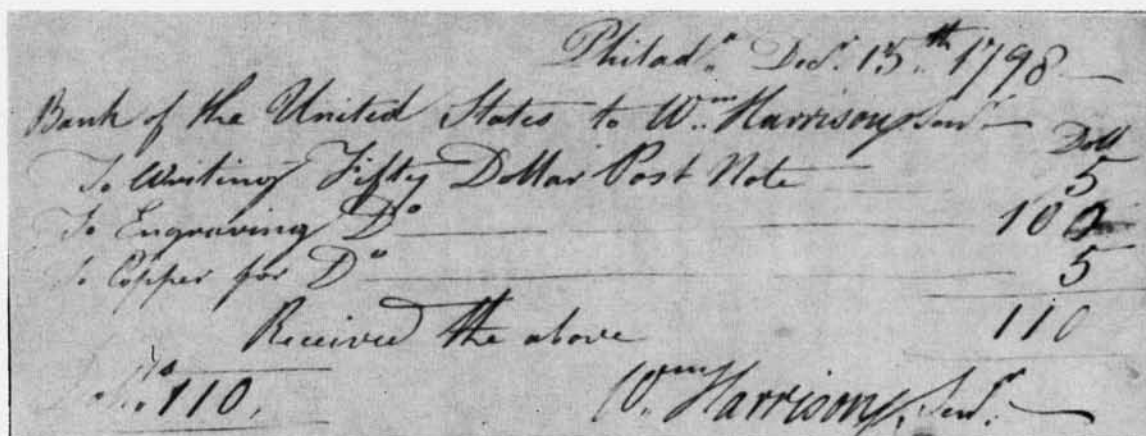
period, the Harrisons produced practically everything else in the field of engraving including maps, portraits, illustrations, bookplates, title pages and stock certificates. But as bank note engravers the Harrisons continued through three generations, from 1794 to 1905, or just about one hundred and ten years.

My advantage, or disadvantage, over some of my fellow collectors whose ancestors were artists, engravers or designers, was that I had no idea what was in store for me to discover. I had neither family diaries nor journals to guide me. But I did have the true enjoyment of digging out the facts myself, which was for me an education in the processes of original research. Now I can highly recommend making a collection and study of bank notes based on the work of any one engraver or firm of engravers. It is a rewarding and satisfying experience which can lead to other fields beyond the limits of numismatics.

WILLIAM HARRISON, SR.

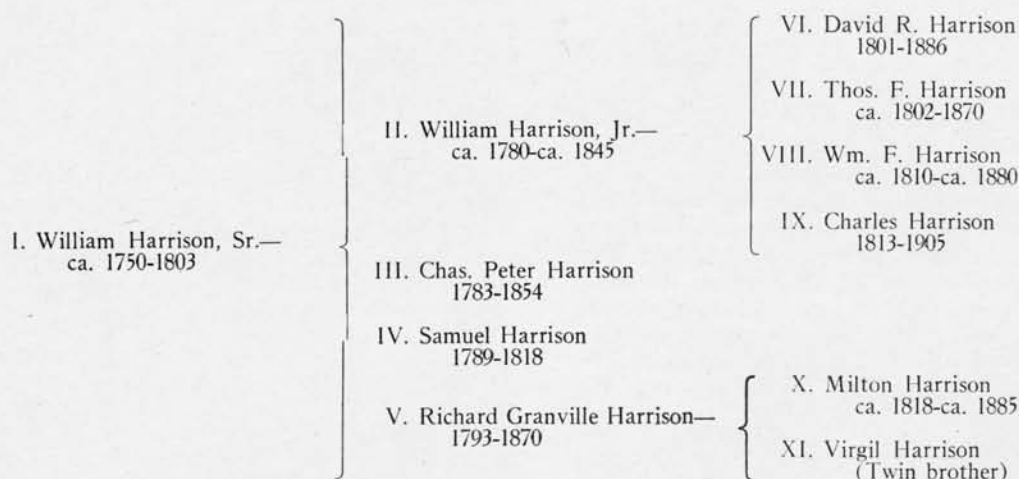
According to Stauffer in his *American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel*, my ancestor William Harrison, Sr. came to Philadelphia in 1794 with several sons under an engagement to engrave for the Bank of Pennsylvania. His obituary in "Poulson's Advertiser" of October 19, 1803 begins: "Died on the 18th of the prevailing [yellow] fever Mr. William Harrison Sr., late engraver to many of the principal banks in the United States. . . ." In the Dreer Collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia a receipt signed by William Harrison, Sr., for engraving a bank note plate reads as follows:

In spite of this evidence that he worked for the banks, I have yet to find a bank note bearing the imprint of William Harrison, Sr. as engraver. It is amusing that the conclusion of William Harrison, Sr.'s obituary advertises his son William, Jr. . . . "while we regret the loss which science sustains by a deprivation of mature genius, we enjoy a satisfaction in being able to recommend to the patrons of the fine arts Mr. Harrison Jr., an artist whose degree of execution as an engraver has raised him to a superior eminence in the line of his profession."



William Harrison Sr. receipt for payment for engraving post note.

The following chart shows the relationship of the Harrison engravers:



WILLIAM HARRISON, JR.

The name of William Harrison, Jr. as an engraver first appears along with that of his father on maps published in London in 1790, which were signed "W. H. and Harrison Junior sculp." His earliest work in this country is the map of the State of New York in Mathew Carey's *American Atlas of 1795*, which is signed "Harrison Junior sc." During his first years in the United States he worked with his father, but he was also associated in 1798, 1799 and 1800 with James Aiken in Philadelphia, with whom he collaborated in producing such outstanding works as the United States Naval Commission of that period.

The earliest bank notes engraved and signed by William Harrison, Jr., so far as I know, are the first issue of notes of the Trenton, New Jersey Banking Company in 1805. The minutes of early directors' meetings of that bank describe the plates ordered as well as their cost. Indeed, many histories of old banks contain valuable information about their early issues of paper money, a source of data which should not be overlooked.

William Harrison, Jr. continued to turn out a considerable amount of work in Philadelphia until September 1819, when he removed to Georgetown, D. C. Although he did some bank note work signed W. Harrison sc., Georgetown, D. C., he probably went there to fulfill some sort of contract or commission to engrave for the United States government, a possibility which is indicated by the numerous maps engraved for the Engineers Corps of the Army. One of his finest engravings of this period is the large and now rare MAP OF THE UNITED STATES INTENDING CHIEFLY TO EXHIBIT POST ROADS AND DISTANCES, by Abraham Bradley, which is imprinted, "Engraved and printed by W. Harrison, Georgetown, D. C." Abraham Bradley, Jr., in addition to his position as Assistant Postmaster General, was President of the Union Bank of Georgetown, for which the first series of notes was engraved by William Harrison, Jr.

During the time he lived and worked in Georgetown he was probably teaching his sons to engrave, since some

of the maps which have a Georgetown imprint are signed "Wm. Harrison and David R. Harrison." It is interesting to note that the name of William Harrison, Jr. first appeared on a map along with his father's signature, while that of David Richardson Harrison, eldest son of William, Jr., first appeared on a map which he helped his father to engrave.

CHARLES PETER HARRISON

Charles Peter Harrison, another son of William Harrison, Sr., was born in London in 1783, and like his brothers was taught engraving by his father. Although the Harrisons were primarily engravers, they were also expert in printing from the copper plates which they engraved. Evidently Charles P. Harrison was the most proficient of the sons in this work, as the first listing of his name in the Philadelphia directory of 1806 describes him as a "copper plate printer." Many of the bank notes engraved by his brothers William and Richard are inscribed "Printed by C. P. Harrison," as are some of the plates of D. Edwin, one of the finest stipple portrait engravers of the time. In 1818, he was in business with his brother-in-law James Porter, to whom he taught copper plate printing and who later followed the music printing and publishing trade.

In 1820 and 1822, Charles P. Harrison was listed in the Philadelphia directory as an engraver and copper plate printer, but about 1822 he removed to New York City with his family, and there he worked as an engraver and printer until his death on November 27, 1854. That he made some attempt to have his sons Gabriel and Lafayette follow in his business footsteps is indicated in the New York directories of 1838 and 1839, which list "Harrison & Sons, engravers" at 27 Wall Street along with "C. P. Harrison, engraver" at the same address. The notes of the Newark Whaling, Sealing & Mfg. Co. of Oct. 25, 1837, and the New York Joint Stock Exchange Company of Sept. 15, 1837, are products of this period, being signed "C. P. Harrison & Son, New York." Neither son of Charles P. Harrison, however, seemed to care



Charles P. Harrison, by J. J. Barralet, 1804.

enough for engraving to continue with it as a career. Gabriel Harrison, the elder son, became an actor and author, while Lafayette, the younger son, built and managed Irving Hall and also managed Steinway Hall during the first years of its existence.

SAMUEL HARRISON

Samuel Harrison, born in England in 1789, was also a pupil of his father but apparently did not join him and the rest of the family in the engraving of bank notes. In fact, his entire short career was devoted to map engraving, and only one example of work other than a map has yet been found bearing his signature. He worked for F. Lucas & Cushing of Baltimore and for John Melish, Philadelphia, with whom he published the 1818 and 1819 *Travelers Directory Through The United States* as well as many of the Melish maps. Although he died July 18, 1818, when he was but thirty years old, he might well have attempted some bank note work of which I have as yet no record, and if so I can only hope that further search will bring it to light.

RICHARD GRANVILLE HARRISON

Richard Granville Harrison, born in England in 1793, was the youngest of the four sons of William Harrison, Sr. to follow his father's profession. Since he was only ten years old when his father died, he probably com-

pleted his training and study under his elder brother William.

The earliest signed work of Richard Granville Harrison which I have found is the title page of *Works of Robert Burns* published by F. Lucas & J. Cushing of Baltimore in 1814. Later he did various kinds of engraving including portraits and some woodcuts for *Godey's Lady's Book*, but he was principally a bank note engraver.

Richard G. Harrison must have started his career of banknote engraving about 1815, for a series of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio bank notes dated 1815-16 and 1817 bears his name as engraver along with that of his brother Charles P. Harrison as printer. The imprint of these two Harrisons' signatures on some of the notes, such as those of the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania in Greensburg, series of 1815, shows them working in Pittsburgh. It seems likely, therefore that the brothers made a trip through western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio to engrave for banks springing up in that part of the country and made their headquarters in Pittsburgh. If this was the case, then Richard Granville Harrison and Charles P. Harrison may well have been, as Stauffer has suggested, the first engravers and certainly the first banknote engravers actually to engrave plates west of the Alleghenies.

During the panic of 1837, when banks suspended specie payments, a variety of scrip was issued. A large volume of such paper money was printed by E. Morris and by Manly & Orr of Philadelphia among others. Engravings by R. G. Harrison often appear on this scrip, particularly the portraits of Washington and Franklin, which were first used on the Kensington Savings Institution notes. The early steam train with two cars and the vignette of a picture called "The Kill," showing an Indian with a tomahawk in his upraised hand standing over a fallen antlered deer, were both shown on R. G. Harrison's business card printed in the form of a bank note. The train was also used on the notes of the Eastern Shore Railroad Co. of Maryland, and "The Kill" was used on the Southern Loan Co. of Philadelphia one-dollar notes, both notes bearing R. G. Harrison's imprint.

This scrip was first printed with engraved lathe work and small vignettes at each end, a vignette in top center of the note, usually with two blank medallions or counters on each side. Later these sheets of four or five blank notes were printed by type with the denominations in the medallions and the name of the town or city, company or even person issuing the note or promise to pay printed below the center vignette. On scrip showing the Washington and Franklin portraits it is often possible to make out the signature of R. G. Harrison in very small block letters below the portraits.

Very few bank notes dated after 1840 have been found bearing the signature of R. G. Harrison, but portraits and vignettes which he engraved were later used on notes bearing different engraving firm names. The fact that during his career he used various forms of signature on his work has led to some confusion concerning his identity. Although he had twin sons Milton and Virgil who were in business together in Philadelphia as engravers and publishers from 1840 to 1855, and who also worked

for various banknote firms, he had no son Richard Jr., and there was therefore only one Richard Granville Harrison engraver. He died in Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1870.



Richard G. Harrison, Self-Portrait

DAVID RICHARDSON HARRISON

David Richardson Harrison was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1801. After working with his father William Harrison, Jr. in Georgetown, D. C., he moved about 1827 to New York City, where his name first appeared in the 1828 directory as an engraver living at 28 Charlton Street. From 1829 to 1858, the business address of David R. Harrison was often the same as that of some other engraver or firm of engravers, indicating that he probably worked for different engraving companies before the formation of the American Bank Note Company. In 1858 he became an employee of the American Bank Note Company and continued to work for them until he died on March 23, 1886.

Although David R. Harrison became the leading script engraver for the American Bank Note Company, it has not been possible to determine any specific bank note or stamp on which he worked, but it would be reasonable to suppose that in almost thirty years of engraving for the company he must have worked on currency or stamps.

THOMAS FOSTER HARRISON

This second son of William Harrison, Jr. seems to have worked with his brothers throughout most of his career. From 1838 to 1841, he lived in New York City and worked at No. 1 Wall Street with his brother Charles. Beginning in 1843, Thomas worked in Cincinnati, Ohio with his brother William Foster Harrison. Their address was South East Corner of Main and Third Street, which was the business address of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch,

for whom they worked. In 1865, Thomas was still working at that address, which was then also the address of the American Bank Note Company, George T. Jones, Supt.

Again the same frustrating difficulty is encountered in determining the work of any one engraver who worked for the large engraving companies; I have been unable to find any bank notes bearing the signature of Thomas F. Harrison as engraver.

WILLIAM FOSTER HARRISON

Although this son of William Harrison, Jr. started his engraving career in New York City, he too went to Cincinnati in 1843, where he was in charge of the first Rawdon, Wright and Hatch office in that city. An advertisement in *Cincinnati* in 1841 by Charles Cist (*Cincinnati*, 1841) reads:

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH
Bank Note Engravers
by
Wm. F. Harrison
Corner of Third and Main Streets
Cincinnati

I have no reason to believe that any of the Harrison engravers were tempted by counterfeiting, but the unwitting involvement of William F. Harrison in a notorious banknote transaction is described in Dye's *Book of Bank Note Plates* published in 1853 in Cincinnati. Below a picture of a spurious \$100 note of the Planters Bank of Tennessee appears as an explanation the story of one Capt. Pollock who was introduced to Wm. F. Harrison by a "highly respectable citizen." Pollock ordered a full plate of four notes to be engraved for the Planters Bank of Alabama at Wetumpka, in the denominations of 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. After Pollock acquired the completed plate from Harrison he had Alabama and Wetumpka hammered out and the plate re-engraved with Tennessee and Nashville. Hundreds of these spurious notes were supposed to have been printed and circulated before Pollock was apprehended, but to date I have been unable to find or to see one, and I should like to know if other collectors have ever found any of these notes.

There are various notes in collections, including my own, which are counterfeits of those engraved by Harrisons and others, but I do not consider such notes undesirable. Rather I feel that counterfeit notes add interest to any collection.

CHARLES HARRISON

This youngest son of William Harrison, Jr. worked for various engraving firms and for a while was in business in New York City for himself as well as with his brother Thomas. Eventually he joined the staff of the American Bank Note Company where he became noted as a "square letter engraver." Of all the Harrisons, Charles surely must have had the longest career, for he was still engraving for the company as late as 1905 when he was 87 years old. At least one of his eight sons, Cyril Harrison, became an engraver. He worked for a time in the 1880's for the Homer Lee Bank Note Company of New York as a letter engraver along with his brother David Harrison who worked as a transferrer.



Richard Granville Harrison's business card on bank note paper. Note vignettes of early train and "the kill" later used on scrip printed by E. Morris and by Manly & Orr of Philadelphia and others.

These then were the Harrisons who engraved some of the bank notes circulated in the United States in the early 1800's. A check list of those notes which are in the writer's collection, or which he has seen or which have been reliably recorded will follow in another issue. This check list is by no means considered complete. There are numerous obvious gaps where from plate letters or

denominations listed it is apparent that there must have been other denominations or notes with other plate letters issued in the series. Any corrections or additions to the list will be welcomed with appreciation.

(To be continued.)

★ The Trading Post ★

As announced in No. 22, The Trading Post is being discontinued as of this issue because of lack of interest. It will be restored if and when a sufficient number of members signify an intention to use its facilities.

1. U. S. LARGE NOTES

Robert W. Skadow
6319 N. Oak Park Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60031

2. U. S. LARGE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

3. U. S. SMALL NOTES

Earl E. Keller, Jr.
419 Morgantown St.
Uniontown, Pa. 15401

4. U. S. SMALL FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY

6. OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Colonials, Continental, Confederate, Broken Bank Notes, Scrip, etc.)

C. J. Affleck
34 Peyton St.
Winchester, Va.

Byron Cook
P. O. Box 181
Jackson, Miss. 39205

James L. McKee
158 Lakewood Dr.
Lincoln, Nebr. 68510

John E. Tidwell
408 Cunniff Parkway
Goodlettsville, Tenn. 37072

7. MILITARY CURRENCY

(War, Occupation, Concentration Camp and Emergency Issues)

8. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

9. MISMATCHED SERIAL NO. NOTES

Some Thoughts on Mounting and Display

By Richard D. Palmer

In addition to currency, I have a long standing interest in stamps and coins. The problems of effective display for whatever purpose are much the same. Since paper currency is the least known of the three, I have thought about ways to bring out the interest and beauty of currency and, at the same time, to tie it in with the other two hobbies. It is my feeling that both stamp and coin collectors are prime prospects for our field if we can just get our message across. The best messenger, of course, would be the bills themselves. The solution—decorative frames for wall or desk—is not startling but perhaps I can make some suggestions that expand your horizons. While what I propose does seem obvious, the fact remains that usually when I have a bourse table, mine is the only one featuring framed material. Indeed, collectors are so conditioned to having frames confined to the exhibit area that they seem surprised to discover that mine are for sale. Selling, however, is incidental to my motives and to this article.

I am not speaking now of the large display cases used for exhibit. I use the inexpensive metal-border frames found in most variety stores. The 8 by 10 size is suitable for two small to medium bills or one large. The 11 by 14 size is best for two to four large bills or a grouping of the small. For the background, I use the colored thin card available in stores handling art supplies. A quarter sheet will provide backing for four of the 11 by 14 size frames. Black, red and blue seem to be the most attractive, although I have a few frames using green and yellow. Other useful materials are gummed letters and numerals, peelable stamp hinges for mounting, assorted gummed seals such as flags and the Liberty Bell, and some cutting tools. With these plus a good eye and some imagination, you are in business.

Let me give you a recent illustration. I came across a copy of *Life* magazine with a cover illustration of General MacArthur's famed military cap. The cutting tool quickly removed the cap from the cover. Using in this case the next largest frame to the sizes noted above, I mounted the cap on blue card to the top center. Directly below, I used one of the Philippine Victory bills. To the side of the cap and below the Victory note, I mounted various denominations from the Japanese Allied Military Government series. The cutting tool was employed to make a hole for the Philippine one-half peso MacArthur coin. Additional items to complete the frame included four flag seals, two U. S. postage stamps honoring Corregidor, and the stamps for victory and honorable discharge. The results provided considerable visual satisfaction and combined material from three hobbies around a single theme.

I must confess that this activity does lend itself to rather free mutilation of magazines and books. I once purchased a paperback book primarily to obtain a fine oval portrait on the front cover and the coat of arms on the back. Both are now in frames with appropriate

notes, but the book remains yet to be read. This Churchill was combined with a cutting from a splendid full-color portrait of Queen Elizabeth pirated from another unread book. Notes were used from the reigns of George V, VI and the Queen. It did seem a shame to ignore Prince Philip, so I made an oval cutting from a Canadian post card, took a marching Highlander from a Scotch whisky ad, and, lacking notes on Scottish banks, I used three contemporary Commonwealth notes, one with the Queen just to remind the viewer who is the boss. On both of these frames, I placed the portraits on the right side and the notes on the left.

The most versatile stamps for use with currency are our Overrun Nations series of 1943-44, the Champions of Liberty series starting in 1957, which included Bolivar, Kossuth, San Martin, Masaryk, Garibaldi and Paderewski, and the American Credo set of 1960-61, with famous quotations by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Lincoln. These stamps are multi-colored except for the 4-cent values of the Champion set. They are all available from auctions or dealers for a modest markup over face. You no doubt can recall many notes featuring the statesmen involved. One of my small frames contains 500 and 1000 Kr. notes from Czechoslovakia with a red card backing. In between the notes, I use the 8-cent Masaryk stamp flanked on both sides by the 5-cent Czech flag stamp. Of course, material from the countries concerned is equally desirable. My Canadian frame has a current size bill showing the reverses in each corner, while the center is a first day cover of the new Canadian flag stamp. I have used several sheets overprinted by the Czech government in exile during World War II in conjunction with notes overprinted for use in Bohemia, Slovakia, and during the liberation period.

Don't overlook the possibilities of the excellent engravings available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Send for their list of items available. The official engravings of the Presidents often correspond with the currency vignettes. The 11 by 14 engraving of Lincoln (cost, 55 cents) provides sufficient space for either the large or small \$5 note using the identical vignette. Other subjects include the Lincoln Memorial, Mt. Vernon, the Capitol and the White House. Two fine color prints are available for the Presidential and Treasury Seals. The Presidential is in yellow and blue. Cut it out and mount it on a red backing with notes above and below, and you will have a frame that will be admired by all whether they collect currency or not.

Not all frames should be "jazzed up" with color. Our very early obsoletes have a dignity about them that ought to be preserved, and color will tend to detract from the notes. For these, I use a black card backing and gold or silver gummed letters to title the frame. Some silver ball point pens or white lead pencils will work effectively enough to permit some information to be placed beneath the notes if such is desired. Many of the small fraction-

als of the 1862-63 period can be worked up effectively with stamps, tokens and pictures pertaining to the Civil War. The Army and Navy stamp series of 1936-37 present military leaders on the two 3-cent values and the 4-cent Army. The latter features Lee and Jackson; the color is Confederate gray.

Coin magazines with their color plates provide another source. You may not want to mount both gold certificates and a gold coin, but why not use a color plate of a gold coin? One of my favorite frames contains a large picture of a silver dollar. The backing is blue. Above and below the centered picture is a large and current size silver certificate; genuine silver dollars are mounted on each side.

Did you ever consider using framed currency instead of the inevitable cup or trophy for exhibit awards? Use gummed letters to indicate the purpose of the frame. For the note, why not a National from your community or an obsolete from your area or state? Or relate the bill to the category. For a show in Algona, we used for first place in the coin division and for best of show notes featuring coins in the design. A note with scenes from ancient Greece was used in the antique division; a military theme seemed appropriate for guns. In my area, incidentally, a surprising number of gun collectors have currency as an additional interest. The recipients were well pleased with these "something different" awards. And really, isn't such an award more interesting, more useful for display and more appropriate than the typical plastic and metal creations?

I only attend two or three shows as a dealer-exhibitor in a year's time, but I have no reason to believe that public and trade reaction would be any different if my activities covered a larger area. I have to admit that I do more talking than selling as the frames bring out the questions more than routine displays. After all, everyone can see the frames, but only a fraction will sit down and go through albums. I always put up a little sign welcoming questions on paper currency, and I really get them. I am sure that collectors have been developed as a result. Sales, incidentally, are often made to coin dealers who want the frames for their shops or others who would like them for office, store, den or for use as gifts. Ours is a wonderful hobby with so many display possibilities alone or in conjunction with other fields. I hope that the above may encourage you to "wake the world and tell the people" and have fun while doing it.

The Microscopic Pantograph

By Forrest W. Daniel

Over the years many systems have been devised and proposed for the detection and prevention of counterfeiting. In many cases the deviser's ingenuity has been exceeded only by his zeal, but the complexity of the process has made it impractical.

A microscopic pantograph was displayed at the great International Exposition of 1862 in London, with the suggestion that secret writing be placed on bank notes in writing so small it could only be detected by use of

special lenses. In the classification "Philosophical Instruments and Processes," the machine was one of the many curiosities of the exhibition and was described in "Cassell's Illustrated Exhibitor" in the following manner:

"One of the most curious instruments in this extraordinary collection is a machine exhibited by Mr. Peters, for microscopic writing, which is infinitely more wonderful than Mr. Whitworth's machine for measuring the millionth of an inch, which excited such astonishment in 1851. With this machine of Mr. Peters it is stated that the words 'Matthew Marshall, Bank of England,' can be written in the two-and-a-half millionth of an inch in length, and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show that the whole Bible can be written *twenty-two times* in the space of a square inch. We must leave a detailed description of this most extraordinary instrument to another occasion, and content ourselves now with simply saying that the words to be written microscopically are written in pencil, in ordinary characters, on a sheet of paper at the bottom of the instrument. But the pencil with which this is done communicates by a series of levers and gimbals with another minute pencil and tablet at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of the pencil and the pencil for the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion of the latter is so graduated that a stroke of a quarter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a quarter of a millionth of an inch at the top, the shape and character of both marks being, nevertheless, precisely alike in outline. As a matter of course, the microscopic writing at the top is only visible under powerful magnifiers, and the object of the machine is chiefly to mark bank notes with certain minute signatures, for the prevention of forgery. Such a precaution, no doubt, would prove an effectual stopper on counterfeit notes, if only all tradesmen supplied themselves with microscopes to examine them, just as a little ordinary care would now detect any forgery."

A Review

Encased Postage Stamps

U. S. and Foreign

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

Under the sub-title "The Use of Stamps as Money," Arlie Slabaugh has made yet another significant contribution to numismatic and philatelic literature. The section on the Civil War encased stamps contains much pertinent information about their inventor, John Gault, as well as a detailed catalog.

In the Miscellaneous section the author brings the subject right down to the 1954 series of stamps encased. In the foreign section he admits that the listing may not be complete, but the information he has gathered is worth the modest one dollar price for the entire booklet. It is available from Hewitt Bros., 7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60648.

BARBARA R. MUELLER

DeWitt Clinton Notes

By M. H. Loewenstern



\$1,000 Legal Tender Note depicting Clinton. M. H. Loewenstern Collection

DeWitt Clinton, whose portrait is on the above Legal Tender Note of 1880, was a very interesting figure during his time. Born in Little Britain, New York, on March 3, 1769, he was admitted to the bar in 1790 and became secretary to his Uncle George Clinton (first Governor of the State) for a period of five years. In 1802, DeWitt Clinton was elected to the Senate, resigning in 1803 to become mayor of New York City. Clinton for the next ten years promoted public education, city planning and relief of the poor. He was a very popular man and ran for President of the United States in 1812, but was defeated by James Madison. As Canal Commissioner, DeWitt Clinton was largely responsible for the Erie and Champlain-Hudson Canals.

DeWitt Clinton served as governor of New York from 1817 to 1821. He was again elected governor in 1825, and continued in this office until his death in 1828. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Association and was president of this great association in 1817.

After the passing of Clinton, his vignette was used on many bank notes of New York. All of these banks went

under sooner or later due to financial stress, periods of war or panic. Some of the bank notes portraying Clinton were those of the Clinton Bank of Buffalo, New York (opened Aug. 1, 1856). The \$1 note portrayed a full-length statue of Clinton, the \$2 note a portrait such as the one on the above Legal Tender Note. Other portraits of Clinton were on \$50 and \$1,000 notes of the Clinton Bank of New York City (opened 1840, failed in 1844); the \$1 and \$5 notes of the National Commercial Bank of 1865; the \$1 note of the Merchants Bank, New York (opened March, 1853); the \$5 note of the Phoenix Bank, New York (opened 1850); the \$2 note of the Exchange Bank (opened July 1851). The \$2 note, illustrated here, on the defunct Niagara County Bank, New York, (opened 1850) depicts the same vignette as that used on the 1880 Legal Tender and on the \$1,000 note, which is still valid.

Recently Mr. William P. Donlon's DeWitt Clinton note was illustrated with an article stating that one authority thought only two of the 1880 \$1,000 notes were in existence. To the writer's knowledge the following exist: the H. E. Spain note No. A170690 illustrated in Frank Limpert's U. S. paper money book; the Friedberg paper money book note with serial No. A-162909; the Donlon



Niagara County Bank, N. Y., note depicting Clinton. M. H. Loewenstern Collection

note No. A162391; and the note illustrated above, No. A156404, belonging to the writer.

Clinton's vignette also appeared on the 1869 and 1878 series. To the writer's knowledge the only 1869 issue

is the one illustrated in Friedberg's paper money book. In any event all the DeWitt Clinton notes are scarce but this article may bring out one or two more.

An 18th Century Note of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany

By Alfredo P. Marcon



Illustrated here are the obverse and reverse of a rare and interesting specimen of a note (or a proof), size 26.6 x 14.6 mm., complete with matrix, made to be put into circulation throughout the Grand Duchy of Tuscany during the decade 1760-1770, between the reigns of Francis Stephen of Lorraine and his son Peter Leopold.

Such a note was given to H.R.H. Consigee on transfer of a pound (gms. 339510) of coins (paoli and testoni) of the Pontifical State coined before the year 1700. The blank spaces of the note, to be filled in with pen, were reserved for the date and the cashier's signature as well as the beneficiary's name and amount, expressed in Tuscan liras.

As we can see, the bill could be cashed at the expiration of six months from the date of issue or considered valid "at sight" if utilized for payments whose beneficiary was, even if indirectly, the same issuing State.

On the reverse of the illustrated specimen there is an unusual reproduction of a boar hunt scene, a work by the famous Florentine engraver, Stefano della Bella (1610-1664). This reproduction is mentioned in Alex de Vesme's book *Le Peintre Graveur Italien*, Milano, Hoepli, 1906, page 195, n. 736. In fact, on the lower right side of the scene, we can see the artist's signature.

The Signatures on Our Currency

By Hirsh N. Schwartz

Have you ever tried to account for the variance that exists in the names on the different series of our paper currency? Of course, most people are only interested in our currency from the standpoint of what it will purchase rather than whose name is on a note and why it is there.

However, collectors whose hobby it is to study our currency know that these signatures are important in determining the approximate date of issuance and realize that, contrary to what the man on the street thinks, the date on the bills means very little in determining when the bill was actually issued.

For instance, \$1 Silver Certificate, the \$2 United States Note and the \$5, \$10 and \$20 Federal Reserve Notes of 1928 series have the signatures of Tate and Mellon and were therefore issued between 4-30-28 and 1-17-29, while the \$5 United States Note, the \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 Federal Reserve Notes of the 1928 series have the signatures of Woods and Mellon and were therefore issued between 1-18-29 and 2-12-32, and the \$1 United States Note signed by Woods and Woodin although the 1928 series was issued between 3-4-33 and 5-31-33.

Therefore, one can readily see that a note of the 1928 series has many different signatures depending on who was in office when the note was actually issued. A note of any particular series might have many different signatures. The signatures have no fixed relation to any one series, but the signatures can only be used to approximate the time of issuance. For further example, Woods and Mellon appear on the 1928-A \$2 U. S. Note, but Woods and Mills appear on the 1928-A \$5 U. S. Note. Woods and Mills are on the 1928-B \$2 U. S. Note, while Julian and Morgenthau are on the 1928-B \$5 U. S. Note. However, both the \$2 U. S. Note and the \$5 U. S. Note of the 1928-C series bear the same names of Julian and Morgenthau.

This would mean that the 1928-A \$5 U. S. Note and the 1928-B \$2 U. S. Note were issued approximately at the same time, just as the 1928-C series of \$2 U. S. Note and \$5 U. S. Note were issued at the same time, although the former notes had two different serial dates.

The signature of W. A. Julian is indeed an interesting one. He was Treasurer of the United States from June 1, 1933, to May 29, 1949. He served for 16 years, the longest term of any Treasurer, and had more different Secretaries than any other Treasurer; these four were W. H. Woodin, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Fred M. Vinson and John W. Snyder. Incidentally, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. served the longest term as Secretary of the Treasury—11 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Naturally, Julian's name can be found on more issues of our paper money than any other Treasurer due to his long term of office. His signature appears on the various series of notes from 1928-B through 1935-C and can be

found on the following denominations of our currency of the different series:

The \$1 Silver Certificate, series of 1928-D and E; 1935; 35-A, 35-B and 35-C

The \$2 U. S. Note series of 1928-C, D, E and F

The \$5 U. S. Note series of 1928-B, C, D and E

The \$5 S. C. Note series 1934, 34-A, B and C

The \$10 S. C. Note series of 1933 and 33-A

The \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 Federal Reserve Notes of 1934

The \$500, \$5,000 and \$10,000 Federal Reserve Notes of 1934

The \$1,000 Federal Reserve Note of 1934 and 1934-A

There were also the following "special" issues on which his name appeared:

The \$1 Silver Certificate Hawaii series of 1935

The \$5, \$10 and \$20 Federal Reserve notes issued only by the San Francisco District on Hawaii 1934 and 1934-A series

The \$1, \$5 and \$10 Yellow Seal Silver Certificate of North Africa & European Invasion, series of 1934, 1934-A and 1935-A

The \$1 Silver Certificate of the 1935-A series of the Experimental Issues with the Red "Red" and "S"

A collection of the W. A. Julian signature notes would be a most interesting and valuable one.

Speaking of value, it might be interesting to determine which of the smaller notes, signed by Julian, are the rarest. A few are 1928-E \$1 Silver Certificate, signed by Julian & Morgenthau; the 1934-B \$5 Silver Certificate, signed by Julian and Vinson; the 1933 \$10 Silver Certificate, signed by Julian and Woodin and the 1933-A \$10 Silver Certificate, signed by Julian and Morgenthau, listed as "unknown."

First Malaysian Bank Notes Issue June 12, 1967

Mr. Chew Keng Ban, of G.P.O. Box 177, Singapore, informs us that the first bank notes for Malaysia were issued on June 12, 1967, in the denominations of \$1 (blue), \$5 (green), \$10 (red), \$50 (blue and gray) and \$100 (violet). They show the portrait of the first Yang di*Pertuan Agong (king) of Malaysia on the right side of the obverse and a watermark on the left. The Malaysia dollar equals 33c U. S. Although Singapore is no longer a member of Malaysia, it will also use the new coinage and bank notes. Coins of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50c denominations were issued at the same time.

JEROME H. REMICK

A Federal Reserve Note Puzzle

By M. H. Loewenstern



These two Philadelphia Federal Reserve Notes are interesting because they have consecutive serial numbers but are signed by different Secretaries of the Treasury. According to Mr. W. A. Philpott, Jr.'s table of signatures on U. S. currency (Page 305 of Friedberg's U. S. paper money book), the tenure of office of JULIAN-MORGENTHAU, JR. was from January 1, 1934, to July 22, 1945. The period for JULIAN-VINSON was from July 23, 1945, to July 23, 1946. It appears that the note signed by JULIAN-MORGENTHAU, JR. (which has the larger serial number of the two notes) was issued before the JULIAN-VINSON note. The combine of JULIAN-VINSON could not have signed any notes before their term began on July 23, 1945, which is one day after the term of JULIAN-MORGENTHAU, JR. had expired. What's the explanation Mr. Philpott?

A Two-State National Bank, No. 1893

The national bank that carries charter number 1893 is listed in Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States* as belonging in the District of Columbia. This is partly true, but not completely. The bank was originally chartered in the state of Maryland as "The Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland" on October 18, 1871. The bank was permitted by an Act of Congress on May 1, 1874 to change its name and location to "The Citizens' National Bank of Washington City, District of Columbia." The bank continued operations at this site until November 7, 1904, when it consolidated with the "National Metropolitan Citizens Bank of Washington, D. C." At the time of its close, the bank had a circulation of \$60,000, of which \$8,041 was outstanding on October 31, 1910.

LOUIS VAN BELKUM

SPMC Member Suffers Robbery

White River Junction, Vt. member Richard Southgate was the victim of an unusual robbery on June 22, 1967. Mr. Southgate and another collector were doing business in the former's apartment in the evening when two masked burglars forced themselves in and bound the two men and Mrs. Southgate. In addition to taking the collections, they robbed their victims of their cash. The robbery was believed to be the first of its type in Vermont in many years, although such an occurrence is all too common in other parts of the country.

SPMC member Charles Affleck calls attention to an article in the April 1967 issue of the *Virginia Numismatist*, official publication of the Virginia Numismatic Association, that is of special interest to paper money collectors. Author Howard E. Spain reports on the confirmed existence of the almost mythical \$500 Virginia Treasury note and says that its owner claims it was once in the Colonel Green collection.

Auction Prices Realized

(Continued from PAPER MONEY No. 22, Page 64.)

GOLD CERTIFICATE

1933 F.1211-\$100.00 1882 Napier and Thompson. Red seal. Extremely Fine 250.00

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Stack's Sale of April 23, 1966

(Friedberg References)

3c NOTES

Lot

1987 F.1226-3c With light background. Uncirculated \$ 16.00
1988 F.1227-3c With dark background. Uncirculated 26.00

5c NOTES

1989 F.1228-5c Perforated edges. With ABN monogram. About Uncirculated 25.00
1992 F.1230-5c Plain edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 8.00
1995 F.1232-5c Without surcharges. Uncirculated 11.00
1996 F.1233-5c Surcharge "18-63." Uncirculated 11.00
1997 F.1234-5c Surcharge "18-63-S." Very Fine 8.00
1998 F.1235-5c Fibre paper. Surcharge "18-63-R-1." About Uncirculated 31.00
1999 F.1236-5c Red reverse. Uncirculated 25.00
2000 F.1237-5c Red reverse. With design letter "A." Uncirculated 40.00
2001 F.1238-5c Green reverse. Uncirculated 16.00
2002 F.1239-5c Green reverse. With design letter "A." Uncirculated 19.00

10c NOTES

2003 F.1240-10c Perforated edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 29.00
2004 F.1241-10c Perforated edges. Without monogram. Uncirculated 30.00
2006 F.1242-10c Plain edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 12.00
2008 F.1243-10c Plain edges. Without monogram. Very Fine 20.00
2009 F.1244-10c Without surcharges. Uncirculated 10.00
2010 F.1245-10c With surcharge "18-63." Very Fine 5.00
2014 F.1249-10c With surcharge "18-63-T-1." Fibre paper. Fine to Very Fine 14.00
2015 F.1252-10c Red reverse. Design numeral "1." Uncirculated 31.00
2016 F.1253-10c Red reverse. Autograph signatures of Colby and Spinner. Uncirculated 23.00
2017 F.1254-10c Red reverse. Autograph signatures of Jeffries and Spinner. Uncirculated 43.00
2018 F.1255-10c Green reverse. Uncirculated 11.00
2019 F.1256-10c Green reverse. Design numeral "1." Uncirculated 13.00
2021 F.1257-10c Large red seal. Plain paper. Uncirculated 8.00
2023 F.1259-10c Large red seal. Paper with violet fibres and blue ends. Extremely Fine 5.00
2024 F.1261-10c Smaller red seal. Paper with violet fibres and blue ends. Uncirculated 9.00
2025 F.1264-10c Green seal. Uncirculated 12.00
2027 F.1265-10c Red seal. Long key. Uncirculated 8.00
2029 F.1266-10c Red seal. Short key. Uncirculated 8.00

15c NOTES

2030 F.1267-15c Large red seal. Plain paper. Uncirculated 27.00
2033 F.1268-15c Large red seal. Paper with pink fibres. Uncirculated 31.00

2034 F.1269-15c Large red seal. Paper with violet fibres and blue ends. Uncirculated 27.00

25c NOTES

2035 F.1279-25c Perforated edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 45.00
2036 F.1280-25c Perforated edges. Without monogram. Uncirculated 36.00
2037 F.1281-25c Plain edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 17.00
2039 F.1282-25c Plain edges. Without monogram. About Uncirculated 40.00
2041 F.1283-25c Without surcharges. Uncirculated 14.00
2043 F.1284-25c With surcharge "18-63." Very Fine 6.00
2044 F.1285-25c With surcharge "18-63-A." Uncirculated 17.00
2046 F.1289-25c With surcharge "18-63-T-1." Fine 10.00
2048 F.1291-25c Red reverse. Uncirculated 16.00
2049 F.1292-25c Red reverse. Design letter "A." Uncirculated 36.00
2050 F.1294-25c Green reverse. Uncirculated 9.00
2052 F.1295-25c Green reverse. Small design letter "A." Uncirculated 15.00
2053 F.1296-25c Green reverse. Large design letter "A." Uncirculated 16.00
2054 F.1297-25c Green reverse. Fibre paper. Reverse surcharge "M-2-6-5." Uncirculated 50.00
2056 F.1298-25c Green reverse. Fibre paper. Design letter "A." Reverse surcharge "M-2-6-5." Very Fine 31.00
2057 F.1299-25c Green reverse with surcharge "M-2-6-5." The two ornamental designs on obverse surcharged in heavy solid bronze, and not merely outlined. Fibre paper. Uncirculated, but paper is dull 310.00
2058 F.1301-25c Red seal. Plain paper. Uncirculated 13.00
2059 F.1302-25c Red seal. Silk fibre paper. Uncirculated 13.00
2061 F.1303-25c Large red seal. Paper with violet fibres and blue ends. Extremely Fine 10.00
2062 F.1307-25c Smaller red seal. Paper with violet fibres and blue ends. Very Fine 8.00
2063 F.1308-25c Long key. Uncirculated 7.00
2064 F.1309-25c Short key. Uncirculated 9.00

50c NOTES

2066 F.1310-50c Perforated edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 34.00
2067 F.1311-50c Perforated edges. Without monogram. Extremely Fine 30.00
2069 F.1312-50c Plain edges. With ABN monogram. Uncirculated 20.00
2070 F.1313-50c Plain edges. Without monogram. Extremely Fine 20.00
2072 F.1317-50c With surcharge "18-63-A." Extremely Fine 8.00
2073 F.1318 50c With surcharge "18-63-1." Uncirculated 16.00
2074 F.1320-50c With surcharge "18-63-O-1." Fibre paper. About Uncirculated, dark texture 31.00
2075 F.1321-50c With surcharge "18-23-R-2." Fibre paper. Uncirculated 63.00
2076 F.1322-50c With surcharge "18-63-T-1." Fibre paper. About Uncirculated 30.00
2078 F.1324-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Uncirculated 20.00
2079 F.1326-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." With design numeral "1" on obverse. Uncirculated 30.00
2080 F.1327-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." With design letter "A" on obverse. Uncirculated 31.00
2082 F.1328-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Autograph signatures of Colby and Spinner. Uncirculated 22.00

2084	F.1329-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Autograph signatures of Allison and Spinner. Uncirculated	65.00
2086	F.1330-50c Red reverse with surcharge "A-2-6-5." Autograph signatures of Allison and New. Uncirculated, but dark textured paper	550.00
2087	F.1331-50c Green reverse. Without reverse surcharges. Uncirculated	17.00
2090	F.1334-50c Green reverse. Design letter "A" on obverse. Fine	14.00
2091	F.1335-50c Green reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Uncirculated	18.00
2093	F.1339-50c New style green reverse. Without surcharges. Uncirculated	22.00
2095	F.1340-50c New green reverse. Design numeral "1" and letter "A" on obverse. Extremely Fine	30.00
2096	F.1341-50c New green reverse. Design numeral "1." About Uncirculated	15.00
2097	F.1342-50c New green reverse. Design letter "A." Uncirculated	30.00
2098	F.1343-50c Red reverse. Without surcharges. Uncirculated	31.00
2100	F.1344-50c Red reverse. Design numeral "1" and letter "A" on obverse. Uncirculated	100.00
2101	F.1347-50c Red reverse. Design numeral "1" on obverse. Uncirculated	23.00
2102	F.1350-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Obverse design letter "A." Uncirculated	36.00
2103	F.1355-50c Red reverse without surcharges. Autograph signatures of Colby and Spinner. Uncirculated	35.00
2104	F.1356-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner. Uncirculated	45.00
2105	F.1357-50c Red reverse. Surcharge "S-2-6-4." Fibre paper. Extremely Fine	103.00
2106	F.1358-50c Green reverse. Without surcharge. Uncirculated	25.00
2107	F.1360-50c Green reverse. Design numeral "1." Uncirculated	27.00
2108	F.1361-50c Green reverse. Design letter "A." Uncirculated	27.00
2109	F.1362-50c Green reverse. Reverse surcharge "A-2-6-5." Compact spacing. Very Fine	10.00
2110	F.1364-50c Green reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Compact spacing. Design numeral "1" on obverse. Uncirculated	25.00
2112	F.1365-50c Green reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Design letter "A" on obverse. Extremely Fine	20.00
2113	F.1366-50c Green reverse. Surcharge "A-2-6-5." Wide spacing. Uncirculated	25.00
2116	F.1374-50c Head of Lincoln. Red seal. Plain paper. Uncirculated	33.00
2119	F.1376-50c Bust of Stanton. Red seal. Blue end paper. Uncirculated	18.00
2121	F.1379-50c Bust of Dexter. Green seal. Uncirculated	19.00
2123	F.1381-50c. Bust of Crawford. Red seal. Uncirculated	13.00

Neil Shafer Wins Gold Award for New Guide Book

SPMC member Neil Shafer has authored a new edition of his *A Guide Book of Modern United States Currency*, published by the Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wis., for \$1.75. It incorporates the numbering system developed by SPMC Vice-President Wm. P. Donlon for use in his catalogs.

Mr. Shafer's book contains new illustrations, new values and a reworked section on errors. The different categories of error and freak notes are valued according to the particular kinds of errors which are available. Na-

tional bank notes are valued according to a rarity scale within the various states.

Mr. Shafer has also been selected as winner of the Nathan Gold Memorial Award for 1967. The award was established in 1961 for numismatists who have made a concrete contribution toward the advancement of paper money collecting. Mr. Shafer is an associate editor of the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* and author of *A Guide Book of Philippine Paper Money*.

Other SPMC winners of the Gold award were the late Fred Marckhoff, Arlie Slabaugh, Wm. P. Donlon, Grover C. Criswell, and Matt H. Rothert.

A Review

World War II Axis Military Currency

By Raymond S. Toy and Bob Meyer

A companion to Ray Toy's World War II Allied Military Currency has appeared to cover the issues from the other side of the conflict. The new, 98-page paperback catalog covers military currency issues of Albania, Bohemia-Moravia, Germany, Guernsey and Jersey, Greece under German control, Hungary, Italian issues for Egypt, Ionian Islands, Greece and the Sudan, as well as separate listings for Slovakia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Croatia and Slovenia. Japanese military currency for China, Burma, Malaya, Oceania, the Philippines and Sumatra are covered in a section edited by Mr. Meyer.

This priced catalog is available for \$2.50 from Mr. Toy at 992 Hacienda Drive, El Cajon, Cal. 92020.

From the Library

OUR THANKS TO . . .

Charles Affleck for copies of *The Virginia Numismatist* for February and April 1966.

Maj. Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator, Bank of Canada for the booklets, *The Story of Canada's Currency* and *The Counterfeit Detector*.

Barbara R. Mueller for copies of *The Essay-Proof Journal*.

M. David Orrahood, M. D. for his *Check List U. S. Coal Tokens*. This is a preliminary listing and Dr. Orrahood requests collectors who have any information about coal tokens (and paper scrip) to write him at Box 1355, Owensboro, Ky. 42301.

J. Roy Pennell for his *Obsolete Bank Notes of North Carolina*.

C. F. Warren for *Historical Account of Vermont Paper Currency* by Terrence G. Harper, and for *A History of Currency in South Africa* by Miss E. M. Shaw.

EARL HUGHES, Librarian
Route 2, Box 203-A
Mitchell, Ind. 47446

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
2001	Philip Cermi, P. O. Box 1, Elwyn, Pa. 19063	C, D	Silver certificates
2002	Richard S. Stockwell, 1626 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104	C	Small size Federal Reserve notes
2003	Otis E. Marler, 3502 Aransas St., Corpus Christi, Texas 78411	C	National currency
2004	Brian P. Szynakovice, 4726 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53208	C	Large & small silver certificates, \$2 bills
2005	Don Duska, 960 West 25th St., Erie, Pa. 16502	C	U. S. large & small size notes
2006	William F. Ryan, 262 East 239 St., Bronx, N. Y. 10470	C	U. S. currency & U. S. fractional
2007	William S. Rigdon, 1318 Euclid St. Apt. 10, Santa Monica, Calif. 90404	C	U. S. large & small size notes (\$1)
2008	John F. Burke, 8204 Pacific Ave., Wildwood Crest, N. J. 08260	C, D	
2009	J. A. Barrow, 501 E. Cleveland, Greenwood, Miss. 38930	C	Small size U. S.
2010	Robert L. Sampson, 187 East 39 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11203	C	Silver certificates
2011	K. P. Austin, P. O. Box 828, Salisbury, Md. 21801	C, D	National bank notes
2012	Alexander J. Barna, 2051 South 58th St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19143	C	U. S. currency
2013	Charles P. Renninger, 3233 N. E. 34th St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33308	C, D	
2014	Herman Heckman, 16 Young Ave., Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 10520	C	Silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes
2015	John D. Morris, P. O. Box 581, Forest Park, Ga. 30050	C	Paper money
2016	Warren E. Hardaker, 611 Sunset Court, Davis, Calif. 95616	C	Large & small U. S.
2017	John T. Kugler, 4804 Inadale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90043	C	
2018	William K. Bish, 2003 McClaskey Lane, Eureka, Calif. 95501	C	All types
2019	H. E. Duncan, 3204 Green Terrace, Shreveport, La. 71108	C	Small size U. S.
2020	Ruby E. Wade, 2103 St. James Dr., Charleston, S. C. 29407	C	Silver certificates & obsolete
2021	Charles J. Brockman, Jr., 336 Hill St., Athens, Ga. 30601	C	U. S. colonials & Confederate notes
2022	Donald Quincer, 1505 3rd St. S. W., Wadena, Minn. 56482	C	U. S. & Canadian
2023	William J. Soost, 1 Greenwood Dr., Bordentown, N. J. 08505	C	Silver certificates & U. S. notes
2024	James F Ward, 15 S. Lime St., Lancaster, Pa. 17602	C, D	Obsolete notes of Lancaster, Pa. & Penna.
2025	Bill Ziemba, 303 Cable St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14206	C	Error notes
2026	Joseph Horka, Jr., 4714 Osman Place, New York, N. Y. 10470	C	Small paper money & U. S. notes
2027	Arthur N. Goodman, 518 American Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. 55101	C, D	National currency
2028	Daniel D. Ray, P. O. Box 13, Scottville, Mich. 49454	C	
2029	Angelo R. Turrini, 914 Irwin St., San Rafael, Cal. 94901	C	North American \$2 notes
2030	George Daudelin, Sugarbush Rd., Warren, Vt. 05674	C, D	National bank notes
2031	Clarence B. Jeffcoat, Route 1, Box 411-E, Conway, S. C. 29526	C	Broken bank & Confederate notes
2032	August R. Reinhardt, Lewistown Locker, Lewistown, Illinois 61542	C, D	
2033	William R. Foshee, 8848 Elmonte Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226	C	Large & small type currency
2034	Jack E. Bayha, 7564 Chardon Rd., Kirtland, Ohio 44094	C	Modern foreign currency
2035	Robert B. Link, 402 Delaware Ave., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061	C	Small size notes
2036	John C. Nichols, Rt. 3, Rupert, Idaho 83350	C	
2037	Burton U. Krouner, 6 Maplewood Dr., Plainview, N. Y. 11803	C	Small size Federal Reserve notes
2038	Henry Pierre, 7948 W. Davis St., Morton Grove, Illinois 60053	C	\$1 Federal Reserve notes, \$1 silver certificates & fractional currency
2039	Raymond S. Toy, 992 Hacienda Dr., El Cajon, Calif. 92020	C, D	W. W. II military currency
2040	Wesley E. Young, 1026 Austin Ave., Akron, Ohio 44306	C	Current U. S. currency
2041	Newton J. Cummings, P. O. Box 397, Malta, Mont. 59538	C, D	National currency
2042	R. M. Brink, 2202 W. Kings Hwy., San Antonio, Tex. 78201	C, D	Large currency (U. S.)
2043	J. C. Lang, Room 1240 Louviers Bldg., Wilmington, Del. 19898	C	U. S. currency

2044	Leonard M. Owen, 3602 North 52nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68104	C, D	Nebraska & Iowa obsolete bank notes
2045	Steven E. Grossnickle, West Mason St., Polo, Illinois 61064	C	Old denominations
2046	John W. Tunnell, 646 Field Ave., Taft, Tex. 78390	C	U. S.
2047	Paul E. Hicks, 105 Lowry Lane, Bristol, Tenn. 37620	C	
2048	John R. Deal, School of Nursing, Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y. 14588	C	U. S. small size currency
2049	Paul L. Haudrich, 14860 Carrollton Dr., Bridgeton, Mo. 63042	C	Large U. S. & "Western" currency
2050	Raymond F. Hatfield, R. R. #3, Lebanon, Ohio 45036	C	Warren County Ohio national's obsolete
2051	William C. Metcalf, 2350 S. Downing St., Seaside, Oregon 97138	C	U. S. & Canadian
2052	William C. Councell, P. O. Box 655, Manila, Philippines	C	U. S. & Philippine paper money
2053	E. Harold Langdon, 1724 Georgia St., Napa, Cal. 94558	C	Position numbers
2054	Libero Zampieri, 30 Nelson St., Barre, Vermont 05641	C	U. S. & Canadian; colonial & continental currency; Vermont broken bank notes
2055	Buddy Gordon, P. O. Box 17556 E. Atlanta Sta., Atlanta, Ga. 30316	C	Small notes (U. S.)
2056	LTJG A. W. Heine, USS Eversole DD789, EPO San Francisco, Cal. 96601	C, D	\$1 Silver certificates
2057	Roy L. Baker, 1215 S. Owasso, Tulsa, Okla.	C, D	Large national currency
2058	Trevor L. Thor, 711 West Street, Three Rivers, Mich. 49093	C	U. S. large & fractional; obsolete state notes
2059	Harry A. Stamp, 6218 S. Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. 90044	C	U. S. & foreign paper money
2060	George H. Wettach, 17-20 Well Drive, Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410	C	U. S. - General

Change of Address

1071	John Porter, R. D. #5, Augusta, Maine 04330
1711	Eugene O. Rains, 1509 So. Valrico Rd., Valrico, Fla. 33594
961	Stanley J. Solson, 244 W 74th St., New York, N. Y. 10027
1636	Miss Yolanda Lujan, 15000 Dorchester, Dolton, Ill. 60419
1740	Mary Lois Leath, 114 W. Green Ave., Harbor City, Cal. 90710
1704	Alex Kapor, P. O. Box 130, Highbridge Sta., Bronx, N. Y. 10452
1803	George E. Svoboda, 1757 W 51st St., Chicago, Ill. 60609
1498	Paul G. Conmy, P. O. Box 242, Fargo, N. D. 58102
1567	J. M. DuPont, 391 Valley Rd., Watchung, N. J. 07060
1699	James N. Heine, 2527 Skyline, Lemon Grove, Cal. 92045
1171	John F. Nelson, 1501 4th Ave., No., Great Falls, Mont. 59401
49	Lorenzo La Pierre, 183 Fillebrook, Ley Tonstone, London, England
1632	John N. Abernathy, 1645 36th St., Orlando, Fla. 32805
1215	Martin Roberts, 4401 E. Evans, Denver, Colo. 80222
842	Chuck O'Donnell, P. O. Box 123, Williamston, N. J. 08094
1119	Herb Weston, 601 Jonesboro Rd., West Monroe, La. 71291
208	R. Harvey Anselm, 940 San Pablo, Wichita, Kans. 67207
1338	William McGreevy, 32 El Portal, Greenbrae, Cal. 94901
1063	George W. Hart, 1203 Bancroft Ave., Colonial Beach, Va. 22443
610	Leonard E. Buckley, 3752 Bel Pre Rd. Apt. 11, Silver Spring, Md. 20906
56	Maurice Sklar, P. O. Box 8466, Universal City, Cal 91608
595	Bill Waites, 48 Hawk St., Kitimat, B. C., Canada
1706	Joseph D. Rivnyak, 2295 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06610
1290	David Halsted, 2719 E. 116th, Cleveland, Ohio 44120
342	Col. Grover C. Criswell, Jr., Rt. #2 Box 112, Crita, Fla. 32627
1786	Conrad C. Tindell, 8827 E. Artesia Blvd. SP53, Bellflower, Calif. 90706

Resignations

1680	David L. McDanels	1236	Francis G. Kilmer	1813	William Stagles
1082	D. M. Keefer	1734	Richard E. Kupper	1639	Ernest E. St. Laurent
1668	Irving Keiser	1783	Mrs. Henry O. Severson	1445	Larry A. Yurkovich

1033 Joseph V. Pernicano
1176 Sam A. Marcell
1602 Neville F. Hodson
1604 E. Foedish
1659 Arnold McDermott, MD

1444 Stephen M. Bezark
1414 J. T. Hamby
1532 Charles H. Walsh
1512 Harvey Blicksilver
1369 Mrs. Richard Shanklin

1011 Paul Oricks
1456 Kenneth M. Haught
1349 Milton H. Hartwell
1711 Eugene O. Rains
765 Mrs. Henrietta B. Wilson

Deceased

1727 H. H. Whitsitt

Dropped-Address Unknown

1180 Bruce Robinson
1438 Frank Joseph

959 Joseph E. Halicki
716 Lt. W. L. Heise

Massachusetts Wismer Reprint Nearing Completion

Maurice Gould and Elmon R. Johnson are working toward completion of the Massachusetts section of the SPMC catalog of obsolete bank notes, known as the "Wismer List." Now is the time for all collectors to send listings of the Massachusetts notes in their collections to Mr. Gould at P. O. Box 2407, Sepulveda, Cal. 91343. Only in this way can a high degree of completion and accuracy be achieved.

Current Currency in Albania

Put into circulation in early 1966 were seven new paper notes expressed in "heavy" leke, according to a revaluation dated Aug. 16, 1965. All were issued by the Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar of Tirana (the National Bank of Albania), which was founded in 1925 with Italian aid. All the notes are numbered serially in red ink, with a two-letter prefix, and all are dated 1964. Designs seen thus far are as follows:

100 leke—size 174 x 94 mm.; purple; obverse shows a hydroelectric project; reverse shows oil derricks, a refinery and two workers.

50 leke—size 163 x 89 mm.; reddish brown; obverse shows marching men and women carrying flags and rifles; reverse shows a building under construction.

25 leke—size 148 x 84 mm.; blue; obverse shows a peasant girl and a combine harvesting wheat; reverse shows a tractor and farm implement.

10 leke—size 134 x 74 mm.; green; obverse shows a woman in a spinning mill; reverse shows students at a school and men and women in native costume.

(One, three and five leke notes were also issued.)

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J 0000		A	1928D	Star		\$2.00			00000027	00006572
K 0000		A	1928E	Star		1928	Star		00000031	00008779
L 0000		A	1934	Star		1928A	Star		00000041	00008888
F 000		A	1935	Star		1928B	Star		00000243	28282828
G 000		Star				1928C	Star		00002004	31313131
H 0000		Star							00004321	77777770
									99999999	37383940

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Frankfort Bank. Ky. 10-5-5-5 A. U.	19.75
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201-2	1928A	9.50	201-12W	1935D	4.95	201-19	1957B	1.50
201-3	1928B	12.50	201-12N	1935D	4.50	201-19*	Star	2.50
201-4	1928C	Wanted	201-13	1935E	3.50	201-20	1935H	2.50
201-5	1928D	Wanted	201-14	1957	1.50	A201	N. Africa	10.50
201-6	1928E	Wanted	201-14*	Star	2.50	H201	Hawaii	6.95
201-7	1934	9.50	201-15	1935F	2.50	R201	Regular	Wanted
201-8	1935	12.50	201-15*	Star	3.50	S201	Special	57.50
201-9	1935A	4.50	201-16	1957A	1.50	R201-S201	Set	125.00
			201-16*	Star	2.50			

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652	\$20.00	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	V. G.	40.00
650	\$20.00	O'Fallon, Illinois	Unc.	45.00
653	\$20.00	Catlettsburg, Kentucky	V. G.	45.00
679A	\$20.00	Paducah, Kentucky	(Scarce) Good	85.00
652	\$20.00	McMinnville, Oregon	V. F.	130.00
643	\$20.00	Spartanburg, S. C.	E. F.	45.00
657	\$20.00	San Angelo, Texas	Fine	37.50
654	\$20.00	Salt Lake City, Utah Crisp Unc. S. 1881	Lists as Rare	250.00
659	\$20.00	Kemmerer, Wyoming	Fine	125.00
652	\$20.00	Torrington, Wyoming	Fine	125.00
621	\$10.00	Fayetteville, Ark.	E. F. (Rare)	150.00
624	\$10.00	Sonora, Calif.	V. G.	22.50
624	\$10.00	Meriden, Conn.	Fine	27.50
624	\$10.00	Dist. of Col.	V. F.	45.00
626	\$10.00	Dist. of Col.	V. G.	25.00
624	\$10.00	Dist. of Col.	Good	20.00
613	\$10.00	Fort Dodge, Iowa	Good	30.00
625	\$10.00	Sumner, Iowa	Fine	45.00
624	\$10.00	Everly, Iowa	Scarce Good	47.50
633	\$10.00	Clinton, Iowa	V. G.	30.00
627	\$10.00	Rossville, Illinois	E. F.	27.50
632	\$10.00	Perkin, Illinois	Fine	27.50
624	\$10.00	Wabash, Indiana	Fine	25.00
624	\$10.00	Mitchell, Indiana	V. G.	26.00
626	\$10.00	Edmond, Kansas	V. F.	25.00
631	\$10.00	Alpha, Michigan	A. U.	27.50
626	\$10.00	Duluth, Minn.	V. F.	22.50
621	\$10.00	Ridgeway, Missouri	Crisp Unc.	95.00
613	\$10.00	Ridgeway, Missouri	A. U.	37.50
626	\$10.00	Durham, No. Carolina	Fine	37.50
624	\$10.00	Lebanon, New Hamp.	Fine	37.50
631	\$10.00	Spartanburg, So. Carolina	Fine	37.50
624	\$10.00	Charleston, So. Carolina	V. G.	27.50
626	\$10.00	Elizabethton, Tenn.	V. F.	27.50
633	\$10.00	Johnson City, Tenn.	V. F.	27.50
624	\$10.00	Athens, Tenn.	V. G.	25.00
624	\$10.00	Springfield, Vermont	A. U.	47.50
624	\$10.00	Derby Line, Vermont	E. F.	37.50
632	\$10.00	Saltville, Virginia	V. G.	25.00
627	\$10.00	Bristol, Virginia	V. G.	25.00
626	\$10.00	Danville, Virginia	V. G.	25.00
626	\$10.00	Spokane, Wash.	V. F.	60.00
630	\$10.00	Tacoma, Wash.	Fine	50.00
628	\$10.00	Bluefield, West Virginia	V. F.	27.50
621	\$10.00	Parkersburg, West Virginia	V. F.	27.50
606	\$ 5.00	Hartford, Conn.	Crisp. Unc.	27.50
587	\$ 5.00	New London, Conn.	E. F.	20.00
587	\$ 5.00	Bloomington, Illinois	V. G.	17.50
587	\$ 5.00	Worcester, Mass.	V. G.	17.50
605	\$ 5.00	Nashua, New Hampshire	V. F.	27.50
589	\$ 5.00	Salt Lake City, Utah	V. G.	50.00
587	\$ 5.00	Pittsburgh, Penna.	Fine	17.50

Fr. #575 Very Rare \$5.00 El Reno, Okla. Value on Back . . . Fine\$275.00
 1 Sheet of 6- \$10.00 Notes on the First National Bank of Forest Grove, Oregon, Ser. #A000001A Char.
 #8036, Crisp Unc., RARE State\$650.00

MISCELLANEOUS LARGE NOTES

Fr. #			
1214	Gold Cert.	Crisp Unc.	\$375.00
1183	Gold Cert.	Crisp Unc.	125.00
678	\$50.00 Brownwood, Texas	V. F.	125.00
684	\$50.00 Ottumna, Iowa	V. F.	125.00
122	Lewis and Clark	Fine	25.00
225	George & Martha Washington	V. G.	25.00
247	Fulton & Morse	Fine	90.00
270	Grant & Sheridan	V. G.	90.00
281	OnePapa	Fine	22.50

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 NATIONAL BANK, TULSA, OKLA.

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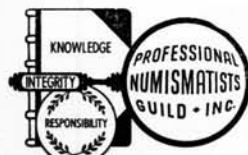
NOTES AND WARRANTS

Numbers by Criswell. Fine-Very Fine Condition with each piece housed in an acetate holder.

P1	65.00	H15A	35.00	A9	175.00	AW7	35.00
P2	65.00	H16	25.00	AW1	30.00	AW8	25.00
V2	17.50	H17	12.50	AW2	25.00	AW9	20.00
C1	25.00	H17A	12.50	AW3	25.00	AW10	30.00
C2	20.00	H18	17.50	AW4	30.00	W1	60.00
C3	17.50	H19	17.50	AW5	25.00	W2	60.00
C4	15.00	H21	17.50	AW6	35.00	W3	20.00
C5	17.50	H21A	12.50	\$1 Bank of Texas			12.50
C6	65.00	H22-H27 Ea. ..	60.00	Uncut sheet 4 notes			50.00
HW1	25.00	CF1	12.50	\$1 Kelsey Douglass			10.00
HW1A	25.00	CF2-4	None	\$2 Kelsey Douglass			12.00
HW2	15.00	CF5	17.50	\$3 Kelsey Douglass			15.00
HW3	15.00	CF6	30.00	\$5 Kelsey Douglass			12.00
HW4	15.00	CF7	12.50	Uncut sheet \$2-2-3-5			65.00
HW5	15.00	CF7A	17.50	\$3 Bank of Texas			30.00
HW6	25.00	CF9	30.00	\$10 Commercial and Agri. Bank			100.00
HW7	15.00	CF10	12.50	\$1 Briscoe Harris			100.00
HW8	25.00	CF11	22.50	\$3 Briscoe Harris			100.00
HW9	15.00	CF12	30.00	Set-Kelsey Douglass			65.00
HW10	15.00	CF14	75.00				
HW12	25.00	A1	8.95				
H3A	45.00	A2	9.95				
H4	45.00	A3	12.95				
H9	60.00	A4-A7 Ea.	6.95				
H10A	60.00	A8	16.95				
H14	100.00						

SPECIAL STARTER SETS

\$1 thru \$100 Republic Notes (A1-A8)	
Very Fine	69.50
\$10, \$20, \$50 Government Notes Sam	
Houston issue	39.50
10 Different Republic of Texas	95.00



P.N.G. 65

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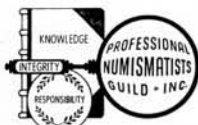
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